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INDEX

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Page: 1

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X Collection

INDEX

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X-HB 109
.L6

#37

IVAN MATTEO LOMBARDO
MINISTRO PER IL COMMERCIO CON L'ESTERO

La liberazione degli scambi ed il nostro commercio estero

Discorso pronunziato al Senato della Repubblica nella seduta del 5 luglio 1950

ROMA
TIPOGRAFIA DEL SENATO
DEL DOTT. G. BARDI
1950

X-HB 109
.L6

H38

IVAN MATTEO LOMBARDO

PROSPETTIVE DEI NOSTRI SCAMBI CON L'ESTERO IN RAPPORTO ALLA SITUAZIONE ECONOMICA MONDIALE

Estratto dalla RASSEGNA ITALIANA - Dicembre 1950, n. 313

ROMA
ATTIVITÀ EDITRICE INTERNAZIONALE - A. E. I.
Piazza Mignanelli, 25
1950

X-HB 109 i
·L6

#39

C. A. S. M.
C. - 8

CENTRO DI ALTI STUDI MILITARI

2ª SESSIONE

On. IVAN MATTEO LOMBARDO

Ministro per il Commercio con l'Estero

GLI APPROVVIGIONAMENTI DALL'ESTERO PER LE NECESSITÀ NAZIONALI

ROMA, 1950/51

X-HB 109
.L6

#40

IVAN MATTEO LOMBARDO

PANORAMA DEI NOSTRI SCAMBI COMMERCIALI

Discorso pronunciato alla Camera dei Deputati il 25 maggio 1950 sullo Stato di previsione delle spese per l'esercizio 1950-51 del Ministero del Commercio con l'Estero.

Roma, 1950 - Soc. An. Tipografica Castaldi - Via Casilina, 49

X-HB 109
.L6

#41

L' Europa Occidentale e la

LIBERAZIONE DEGLI SCAMBI

di
IVAN MATTEO LOMBARDO

CAMERA DI COMMERCIO DI MILANO
ISTITUTO PER GLI STUDI DI ECONOMIA

MILANO - 1951

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BUKHARIN --THE PATH OF A TRAITOR

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II. BUKHARIN FOUGHT THE MARXIST-LENINIST TEACHING ON THE PEASANTRY AND THE REVOLUTIONARY ALLIANCE OF THE CLASSES.

III. BUKHARIN FOUGHT LENIN'S CORRECT POLICY IN REGARD TO THE BREST-LITOVSK PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

IV. BUKHARIN FOUGHT THE LENIN-STALIN POLICY OF TRANSITION TO SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION.

V. BUKHARIN OPPOSED TO THE LENINIST ANALYSIS OF IMPERIALISM THE MENSHEVIK THEORY OF "ORGANIZED CAPITALISM".

VI. BUKHARIN FOUGHT THE LENINIST-STALINIST TEACHINGS AND POLICY ON THE NATIONAL QUESTION.

VII. BUKHARIN CONDUCTED HIS STRUGGLE AGAINST LENIN, STALIN, AND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE BY MEANS OF UNPRINCIPLED ANTI-PARTY FACTIONALISM, SUBVERSION AND SPLITTING TACTICS.

VIII. BUKHARIN FOUGHT LENIN AND STALIN ON THE TRADE UNION QUESTION.

IX. BUKHARIN FOUGHT THE PARTY'S PROGRAM FOR SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION.

X. FROM UNPRINCIPLED OPPOSITION TO COUNTER REVOLUTION AND FASCISM.

X-HB 172
.H57
#143

EXCESSIVE EXPENDITURE AND OPPRESSIVE TAXATION

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X-HB 172
H57

H44

DEPUTATION ON BEHALF OF PUBLIC ECONOMY TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER

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.H57

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE

MR. CHURCHILL'S FINANCE IN 1925 AND 1926

#45

THE NATIONAL CREDIT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—With the opening of a new Session the people have the right to look to Parliament for the long-promised and long-postponed economies in public expenditure, and if they are not forthcoming to demand an account from those responsible. After the losses caused by the strike, it is more than ever necessary that public burdens should be reduced. The revival of trade comes very slowly, and may easily be blighted by another cold shower of taxation. According to this week's official returns, the unemployed in Great Britain number nearly 150,000 more than at this time last year.

I see that President Coolidge is emphasising the valuable results of restricting public expenditure and of applying large surpluses to the diminution of public debt. Thanks to this policy, public credit in the United States has improved very rapidly. The old 3½ per cent. Liberty Loan now stands at 101, whereas our own 3½ per cent. Conversion Loan stands at 76. Mr. Coolidge is reported to have said a few days ago :—

We are $400,000,000 ahead of our schedule providing for the reduction of the public debt, and we expect that the total debt of the nation at the end of the coming fiscal year will have been reduced to $19,000,000,000.

Apparently he did not express any gratitude to Great Britain for its annual contribution of upwards of $150,000,000, under the War Debt Treaty, but he dwelt upon the marked reductions in the cost of administration, including the dismissal of thousands of redundant Government employees. By this means, he remarked, the *per caput* expense of government in the United States has been reduced since 1920 from $51 to $30 ; and he concluded with this very wise observation :—

The lightening of the public debt and the reduction of tax burdens may be regarded as a means of military preparedness, perhaps as the best means.

The American income-tax has already been reduced to a safe peace level, though the consumer is heavily taxed. A millionaire in the United States pays a smaller proportion of his income to the tax collector than an Englishman with a modest £2,000 a year.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, there is no alternative to public economy. No other method exists by which taxation and debt can be simultaneously reduced. No other means can be devised of restoring that financial margin of safety which is now so much more important from the standpoint of national security than the piling up of armaments. As we pointed out last autumn in a memorandum on "The imperative need for public economy," the charge for interest and sinking fund on the National Debt (including the war debt to the United States) rose from less than £25,000,000 in 1913 to £322,000,000 in 1921 and £357,000,000 in 1925.

To judge from the numerous resolutions

X-HB 172
.H57

#146

THE IMPERATIVE NEED FOR PUBLIC ECONOMY

A MEMORANDUM ON THE RECENT GROWTH OF NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AND TAXES

Prepared by
FRANCIS W. HIRST
Hon. Sec. of the League to Enforce Public Economy.

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X- HB 172
.H57

#47

THE BRITISH INCOME TAX

AND ITS PART IN FISCAL REFORM

HOW A STATE MAY ENLARGE ITS REVENUE AND COMMERCE BY SIMPLIFYING AND DIMINISHING TAXES ON CONSUMPTION

(*Addressed especially to the Finance Ministers of European States.*)

By FRANCIS W. HIRST

ISSUED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION
By Richard Cobden-Sanderson
17 Thavies Inn, London
February, 1927

X-HB 172
.H57
#48

THE NEED FOR PUBLIC ECONOMY

AN EXAMINATION OF RECENT BUDGETS

by

FRANCIS W. HIRST

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LONDON
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1931

X-HB 172
.H57
#49

MONEY, THE BUDGET, AND THE WAR DEBT

by

FRANCIS W. HIRST

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1933

X-HB 172
.H57

#150

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3
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10
11
46

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by
FRANCIS W. HIRST

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PRICE: THREEPENCE

X-HB 172
.H57

#51

THIS YEAR'S BUDGET AND THE NEXT

Economy or Socialism

Notes on the harmful consequences of
Public Extravagance, with a Preface

by

FRANCIS W. HIRST

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1934

X-HB 172
.H57

A Warning to Free Traders—Mr. Baldwin's New Tariff Proposals

#52

By FRANCIS W. HIRST

Seeing that nearly all the sensational victories won at the last Election by Liberal candidates—in Lancashire, the West of England, and in such ancient strongholds of Toryism as the Chichester division of Sussex and the Hemel Hempstead division of Hertfordshire—were admittedly won on Free Trade, it seems at first sight amazing that the only Party Manifesto which makes an issue of the Tariff is Mr. Baldwin's Election Address. The Liberal Manifesto allows only one short paragraph out of two columns to Free Trade, while that of the Labour Party omits the subject altogether. Mr. Stanley Baldwin, on the other hand, in the Election Address which proclaims the policy of the Conservative Party, devotes three important paragraphs to unemployment and tariffs. He declares that "the unemployment situation is as grave, if not graver, than it was a year ago, and more than justifies the warning I then gave of looking ahead." But last year, in "looking ahead," he dissolved Parliament and sought power to impose the general tariff. At that time (only twelve months ago) he was convinced that a tariff is the only real remedy for unemployment, its object being to discourage, or exclude, by graduated import duties all foreign manufactured goods competing with British manufactures in the home market. The details of this tariff he refused to disclose, entrusting its preparation to Lord Milner, Professor Hewins, and one or two other protectionist "experts" who had the confidence of the Birmingham Tariff Reformers and the *Morning Post*.

The New Programme

From Mr. Baldwin's Election Address, published on October 13, and from the uncompromising language of his two principal lieutenants, Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Mr. Amery, it appears that the free trade verdict of our countrymen less than a year ago has produced a change of tactics but no change of opinions, purposes, or intentions. Mr. Baldwin talks of the "folly" of abolishing the McKenna Duties and "the even greater folly" of rejecting his extraordinary preferential tariff with its thumping duties on apples, fruit juices, tinned salmon, etc., etc. We know now from Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Neville Chamberlain that the pretence put forward by Mr. Winston Churchill as an excuse for joining the Tories is pure humbug. As soon as they get back into office they are pledged to

X-HB 172
.H57

#153

THE THEORY
OF
SAFEGUARDING

By

FRANCIS W. HIRST

Late Editor of the "Economist" and author of "Safeguarding and Protection," "Public Economy and Taxation," "Adam Smith," etc.